The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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POETRY.

In School Days.

Still sits the schoolhouse by the road
A ragged beggar sunning:
Around it still the sumachs grow,
And blackberry vines are running.

Within, the master's desk is seen,
Deep scarred by raps official:
The warped floor, the battered seats,
The jackknife's carved initial;

The charcoal frescoes on its walls,
Its door's worn sill, betraying
The feet that, creeping slow to school,
Went storming out to playing.

Long years ago a winter's sun
Shone over it at setting;
Lit up its western window panes,
And low eaves' icy fretting.

It touched the tangled golden curls,
And brown eyes full of grieving,
Of one who still her steps delayed
When all the school were leaving.

For near her stood the little boy
Her childish favor singled,
His cap pulled low upon his face
Where pride and shame were mingled.

Pushing with restless feet the snow
To right and left he lingered,
As restlessly her tiny hands
The blue-checked apron fingered.

He saw her lift her eyes; he felt
The soft hand's light caressing,
And heard the trembling of her voice,
As if a fault confessing.

"I'm sorry that I spelt the word;
I hate to go above you.
Because"—the brown eyes lower—
"Because, you see, I love you!"

Still memory to a gray-haired man
That sweet child-face is showing.
Dear girl! the grasses on her grave
Have forty years been growing.

He lives to learn in life's hard school,
How few who pass above him
Lament their triumph and his loss,
Like her—because they love him.

The War in Europe.

THE BATTLE AT SEDAN.

A French Officer's Account of it—450,000 Prussians and 900 Cannon Engaged—The Emperor's Position and Surrender.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—An officer who attempted to reach the army of Marshal McMahon, furnishes the following details to the journals of the surrender of the Emperor:

In the second attack of our armies we understand that all the positions of Marshal McMahon were turned. Bazeilles, Donzy, Bolan, Villiers, Cernay, Givonne, La Chapelle, Fleigneux, Saint Mauge, and Vrignes, to the woods of Donchery, formed an ellipse of fire around Sedan, kept up by 450,000 soldiers and 900 cannon.

THE EMPEROR ON THE FIELD.

At Sedan, with 400,000 men before him, and seriously wounded in the shoulder and groin, with bombs bursting around him, the Marshall turned over his command to Gen. Wimpffen. As regards the Emperor, McMahon's corps covered him on the field of battle, and the walls of Sedan protected him for one hour longer. Floing was the head-quarters of the King of Prussia, the Prince Royal and a host of German Princes and strangers. These two points, (Sedan and Floing) are at a distance of three kilometres, one from the other.

We went through Serigny without hindrance, but not without difficulty. At Fleigneux and St. Mauge, 500 metres distant from Floing, the music of the Prussian bands mingled with the hurrahs of the officers. The Prussian soldiers dishonor the "Marseillaise." Our song of battle becomes, as provoking sarcasm, their hymn of victory. Two shells shot across the sky in the direction of Sedan. The town will, probably, be bombarded. A thick cloud of smoke, followed by flames, rises above the town, where there are only wounded women and exhausted troops.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Dr. Russel writes to the *Times*, from Sedan, the 3d, further particulars of the affair at Sedan, as follows: "When the Emperor, who had passed the weary hours of the night, looked out in the early morning, he beheld a forest of steel and iron on the valley and hill tops, batteries posted on every eminence, cavalry in all the plains, and as far as his eye could reach the hosts of embattled Germans, his decision was taken. At last, attended by a few of his staff on horseback, His Majesty proceeded along the road from Sedan in a brougham. Count Bismark was in bed in his quarters at Donchery, when an officer rushed in, and announced that the Emperor was coming to meet him and to see the King. Count Bismark rose, and dressed hastily, you may be sure, in the white-peaked cap with yellow band, dark uniform coat with metal buttons and yellow facings, and hastened to meet the Emperor. He was in time to stop the cortege outside of the town. I was away on the field, and therefore cannot of my own personal knowledge, state what occurred.

MEETING BETWEEN NAPOLEON AND BISMARCK.

As His Majesty alighted I hear that Count Bismark uncovered his head, and stood with his cap in hand, and on a sign or request from the Emperor put it on.—The Count replied: "Sire, I receive your Majesty as I would my own royal master." There happened to be near the place where the interview occurred, a few hundred yards outside the squalid town of Donchery, the humble cottage of a hand-loom weaver, of whom there are numbers around Sedan. Count Bismark led the way, and entered it. The room was not inviting.—The great Count walked up the stairs.—The apartment was filled by the hand-loom and appliances of the weaver; so he descended, and found the Emperor sitting on a stone outside. Two chairs were brought out of the cottage. The Emperor sat down in one; Count Bismark took the other and placed it on His Majesty's left-hand side. The officers in attendance on their fallen master lay down some distance way upon a small plot of grass in front of the cottage. The conversation was a strange one, and as Count Bismark has repeated it freely, or the principal parts of it, no doubt it will be soon known and remain forever as historic.

TALK ABOUT PEACE.

The great point to be gained was peace; but, so far as His Imperial Majesty was concerned, no assurance of it could be obtained by Count Bismarck. The Emperor stated that he had no power, could not negotiate a peace, could not give orders to the army or Marshal Bazaine. The Empress was Regent of France, and on her and her Ministers must devolve the negotiations. So Count Bismark thereupon remarked that it was of no avail to hold any further conversation on political matters with his Majesty, and that it would be of no use to see the King. The Emperor desired to see the King in person, but Count Bismarck declared it was not possible to accede to His Majesty's wishes until the capitulation had been signed. Then, as the conversation was becoming rather dangerous, and as the situation was becoming difficult on both sides, they ended it. The interview terminated. Count Bismarck went to see the King; the Emperor withdrew to consult his officers.

SIGNING THE ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION.

At 11½ o'clock the articles of capitulation were signed as agreed upon by Gen. Wimpffen and Gen Von Moltke, and, I believe, Count Bismarck took part in the deliberation. The terms are:

"The garrison and army of Sedan to surrender as prisoners of war, to be sent into Germany; officers to be liberated on parole not to serve again during the war; all horses, guns and munitions of war to be given up."

The Emperor's detention in Germany was understood to be a part of the stipulation.

THE KING AND THE EMPEROR.

About 2 o'clock the King, with his body guard and escort of cuirassiers, attended by the Crown Prince and staff of general officers, proceeded to a chateau outside Sedan, and received the Emperor, who came with his personal followers and staff, in charge of an escort, which was ranged on the other side of the avenue facing the cuirassiers. The King and his captive retired into the glass house off one of the saloons of the drawing-room floor, and they could be seen by the staff outside engaged in earnest dialogue. After the interview with the King, the Emperor had a few moments conversation with the Crown Prince, during which he was much agitated when alluding to the manner of the King.

Female Education.

MR. EDITOR:—In a communication addressed you, by myself, I said that "*popular indifference to correct* education is the main source of all the domestic evils and national calamities that afflict our country." *Actions*—or, rather *no* action, many times speak louder than words. There are many thousands of parents in the "Old North State" who seem to think that education is nothing more than a by-word—that female education, especially, is entirely unnecessary—a mere clap. But, every patriotic and enlightened minded man whose heart is not entirely destitute of pure—of undefiled love for the female sex, and for his country, does, and will contend that female education is equally as essential to national prosperity—to human happiness, as that of the male.

I have frequently seen young ladies at Sabbath Schools, who absolutely refused to take any part in the recitations of the day, either in spelling or in reading! Upon enquiring into the cause I have found that their backwardness was not occasioned by any dislike to Sabbath Schools; but, that "papa and mamma" thinking it scarcely "*worth while*" to send "*gals*" to School, had sent the boys *a little*, and kept (the "*gals*") at home—that consequently they—the girls, had never learned to read, and that they were ashamed to take up the Spelling book in the A B C class! *Oh! Shame!* SHAME upon such parents! They don't believe that they ought to educate their offspring—the dear pledges of their connubial love—but they believe in witchcraft, apparitions and judicial astrology, together with all other foolish notions which have been so fatal to the peace of mankind. Such ridiculous notions grow out of the most palpable ignorance of the nature of things. But, to my subject—Woman is not only the fairest, but with her mind *correctly* cultivated, she is the loveliest and most useful work of creation upon earth. Hence, I would say away with—down with any doctrine or creed that would deprive the fairest, loveliest creature of all God's creation upon earth of the rights to which she is justly entitled! Napoleon, the great, once said to an accomplished French lady that the old systems of education were good for nothing; and inquired what was wanting for the proper training of young persons in France. With great truth, she replied in one word—MOTHERS. This reply forcibly impressed the Emperor, and he exclaimed "behold an entire system of education! You must make *mothers* that know how to train their children."

We all know, or ought to know, that the first impressions made upon the youthful mind are generally the most lasting, and that they are commonly received from the mother. How important it is, then, that the mind of each and every female should be correctly cultivated.

Nearly all the great, good, and useful men that have lived in the world, of whom history gives us any account, were born of, and brought up by intelligent and worthy mothers: while nearly every infamous scoundrel, and outlaw of whom we read, or have any knowledge, received his first instruction from an illiterate or badly educated woman. John A. Murrill, in point of talent, was, perhaps, not inferior to Henry Clay, but look at the contrast: While the name of the great statesman and patriot shall be honored, and his singular services to his country be gratefully remembered; the name and deeds of the infamous wretch who steeled his heart against all good men and women shall be abhored by all honest persons. But says one "why is the contrast so great?" Why is the difference of conduct and character between these two talented men so great? Why was the one a useful member of society—a blessing to his country—and the other a pest to society—a curse to the age in which he lived? The answer, and the whole secret is, I think, the one was brought up at the knees of an intelligent—an enlightened mother—but the other was tutored by a woman whose education was vicious, and otherwise defective.

A certain man, celebrated for his learning, wisdom, and prudence, when speaking of Schools, and education in general, says, "As is the teacher, so will be the School." We can, with more propriety, it may be, say: as is the mother in points of intelligence and moral character, so will be her children. For if the mother is not, in these respects, what the children should become, the children will be likely to become *what the mother is*. Among the many other important reasons, not here mentioned, why females should be correctly educated, is, that in case of sickness and wounds, they, with the same amount of intelligence, are generally much better nurses than males. Mothers, we know, so far as respects the care of children, have much more nursing to perform than do fathers. Let a child become sick or wounded, or hurt in any way, its whole cry is, oh! mother, mother! No matter how kind and obliging its father may be—if it have a good mother; let the size and age of the child be what it may; its first aim and desire is to nestle its sick or wounded head or limb as near as possible to its dear mother's heart. The love of a good intelligent mother for her child is past all human comprehension. There is nothing upon earth that pertains to the things of this world, that can be a greater blessing to a child, than that of a good intelligent mother. The love of such mothers is stronger than death. In times of shipwrecks they have been seen holding up their little infants above the "angry flood," while they, themselves were struggling in death.

In fact, when a virtuous enlightened woman loves, she loves with all her might, and with all her soul, and as a general rule she is more constant—more faithful in her love than man.

"Who," says the wise man, "can find a virtuous woman? for her price is far above rubies." Woman, with her mind properly trained, is the just pride of a nation. The more enlightened she is, the more virtuous. An intelligent virtuous woman is not a "crown to her husband" only, but she is a blessing to her family, and to the neighborhood and country in which she lives. She is the great earthly educator of her offspring. These are they upon whom she knows that she is called upon to bestow her labor. She remembers that Solomon the wise man has said, *train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it*; and she confidently expects that, if she faithfully discharges her duty, and directs her efforts in accordance with the will of the great Teacher, her youthful charge, when arrived at the years of accountability, and in all future life, will be like "the child Samuel, who grew on, and was in favor both with the Lord and also with man." Blind indeed, must he be, who cannot both see and feel that there is great necessity for female education.

M. H. LINVILLE.

DECREASE OF IMMIGRATION.—One of the most noticeable effects of the Franco-Prussian War is the marked decrease of immigration to the United States. The report of the Commissioners of Emigration at New York shows that the number of foreign passengers who arrived at that port, this year up to August 18th, is 147,080, which is nearly twenty thousand less than the number which arrived there during the corresponding period of last year.

Wood Ashes.

Many farmers are in the habit of selling the wood ashes that they make to soap makers, for fifteen to twenty cents per bushel. Our advice is, that the next time an ash cart comes along, the driver exclaiming "any ashes to sell?" to reply "no," emphatically, "you needn't call here again. We are not such fools as to sell ashes at fifteen cents a bushel, when they are worth fifty cents a bushel to us."

Well, they are worth fifty cents a bushel to any farmer, if they are pure wood ashes. Coal ashes are not worth carting to the field. The chemical constituents of wood ashes are silicia, alumina, oxide of iron, oxide magnese, potash, soda, sulphuric acid, phosphoric acid, chlorine and carbonic acid.

These constituents are all essential to the growth of vegetation; but potash the principal constituent, is the most important. It decomposes organic substances, and renders many inorganic substances soluble.

Sandy soils are benefitted by the application of wood ashes; and the following crops are particularly increased by applying ashes: potatoes, carrots, corn, beans, peas, clover and grass generally.

A compost made of hen manure, soil and ashes is a powerful fertilizer for corn. Put about three parts of any finely pulverized soil to one part of hen manure and two parts of unbleached wood ashes. Mix well in March or April, wetting the compost thoroughly; and at corn planting time it will be in good condition to use. Apply a handful to a hill, and the result will be satisfactory.—*Rural American.*

Curing Cancer

Deacon Dwight Needham, of this city, has had an experience with a schirrus, or hard cancer, which gives those suffering in like manner so much encouragement to hope for relief as to make his case worth record. It is on the top of the shoulder, and became so painful three or four years since that he sought the best medical advice, east and west, and was recommended to have it taken out with the knife. He was led, however, to try drinking red clover tea and a wet clover compress. He picks and dries the full-blown flower, using some two hundred heads daily. By careful attention to diet, he has with this treatment so far attained to a cure, that the cancer gives him no further trouble, while his blood is pronounced very pure, and his general health is excellent. Whether these good results will be permanent, and whether there may be peculiar conditions in this case that do not belong to the most, remains to be seen. Probably but few medical men are aware how common cases of cancer are, and how widely welcomed any promised relief would be.—*Chicago Advance.*

Rancid Butter.

To a pint of water add thirty drops (about half a teaspoonful) of liquid chloride of lime. Wash in this two and a half pounds of rancid butter. When every particle of rancid butter has come in contact with the water, let it stand an hour or two; then wash it well in pure water. The butter is then left without odor, and has the sweetness of fresh butter. This preparation of lime has nothing injurious in it.

We forthwith obtained some of the most rancid butter, and it was bad enough for any stomach that had more sensibility than a wagon wheel. We doctored it as per recipe, and when placed on the table along with new, good butter, very able judges could not distinguish which was the new butter. Here is a fact worth a year's subscription to a paper.

An Approved Whitewash.

The following is sent out by the Light-house Board of the Treasury Department: "The following recipe for whitewashing has been found, by experience, to answer on wood, brick and stone, nearly as well as oil paint, and is much cheaper. Take half a bushel of unslacked lime with boiling water, keeping it covered during the process. Strain it, and add a peck of salt, dissolved in warm water and boiled to a thin paste; half a pound of powdered Spanish whiting and a pound of clear glue, dissolved in warm water; mix these well together, and let the mixture stand for several days. Keep the wash thus prepared in a kettle or portable furnace, and when used put it on as hot as possible, with painters' whitewash brushes."

PATENT CIDER.—In the course of a trial in Cincinnati, one of the witnesses was called upon to give the component parts of a patent cider made by him. He responded: "Well, sir, if you want to know the whole, there are four pounds of brown sugar, to one pint of molasses, one ounce and a half of tartaric acid, and the balance of water. I paid for that recipe, sir, but you have got it for nothing." Great laughter succeeded this description of the new method of making cider without apples.

APPLES VERSUS DYSPEPSIA.—An eminent French physician ascribes the decrease of dyspepsia and bilious disorders in Paris to the greater consumption of apples, which he deems an admirable prophylactic and tonic, as well as a very nutritious and easily digested article of food. It is estimated that the Parisians devour one hundred millions of apples every winter.

Forty years ago a complete copy of the Old Testament could not be found in the city of Jerusalem. At the present time there are twenty-four Protestant schools in Palestine, in which one thousand children are taught the Bible.

GENERAL NEWS.

A dispatch from Chicago, dated 31st ult., says an accident occurred on the Des Moines Railroad, by which eight soldiers were killed, and fifteen seriously hurt, while on their way to attend the State Soldiers' Reunion, a sort of political society. How much better would it have been for these victims to have dropped their politico military societies long ago.

The Secretary and Treasurer of the Philadelphia Watch Company have fled, carrying with them fifty thousand dollars of the Company's funds. We suppose, if caught, they will compromise for part of the plunder, and their debtor will be

"'Tis mean to rob a hen-roost of a hen,
But stealing thousands makes us gentlemen!"

Out of the 751 convicts in Virginia, 300 have been hired out to work on the railroad, under strong guard, netting the State twenty-five cents per diem each. There are in the Penitentiary building 440 convicts, of whom 51 are women. They weave, make brooms and barrels, besides pursuing several other branches of industry.

On Friday afternoon last, two lads named Atwell Howlett and Geo. Blankenship, living near Petersburg, Va., went out bird shooting together. They separated, and in a few minutes Blankenship fired at some birds in the bushes. Upon going up to see if he had shot any, he found Howlett lying dead, the entire load having entered behind his right ear.

While a father and four sons, named Goering, living at Freeport, Penn., were selecting a grave for another son and brother who had just died, a thunderstorm came up, and three of the sons were instantly killed upon the spot where they had chosen to inter the brother.

A wild cat recently attempted to take a baby out of its cradle in a cabin near Mankato, Minnesota, but a little black and tan terrier attacked it, and fought it till assistance arrived.

On Friday week last, a fatal duel occurred near Savannah, Geo., between two citizens of Savannah, Messrs. Ludlow Cohen and R. Aiken, in which the former was killed, after five shots had been exchanged.

In 1828 there were only three miles of railway in the United States, and now we have 48,860 miles, while the increase now going on cannot be less thirty miles a day.

A despatch from Denver City, Colorado, dated 30th ult., reports the discovery of silver mines, forty miles from that place, and says they are very rich and creating intense excitement.

Joseph Kearney, Professor in Seaton Hall College, near Newark, N. J., was found dead in a ditch on the railroad on the 30th ult., he having been struck by a passing train.

John Cook, Jr., of Culleoka, Tenn., was shot dead by his friend Elijah Ashton, last week, while playing a practical joke upon him disguised as a Kuklux. Mr. Ashton was deeply affected when he discovered what he had done.

One firm in Richmond received above 350 tons of sumac last month. The trade is rapidly increasing.

J. Willis Menard, the colored radical who contested the seat of Bailey, from the 2d Louisiana District, in the present Congress, was arrested in New Orleans on the 31st ult., and sent before the Criminal court charged with a revolting crime. His wife was also accused as an accessory.

Thirty-two murders were committed in New York city during the three months of June, July and August.

Five young men of Helena, Montana, sat up carousing until a late hour one night a short time since. The next morning they discovered that they all had been stricken with deafness. Not one of them could hear a particle. They are now under the hands of a physician.

A wealthy manufacturer, named John L. Seaverns, living at Newbury, N. J., was shot dead a few evenings since, by a lunatic, as he was sitting at the supper table.

The drought in Maine is unprecedented. The woods are on fire in various parts of the State, and property to a vast amount has been destroyed. On one river, 12,000,000 feet of lumber, left high and dry by the falling of the water, has taken fire and was burning at last accounts.

The Pilla, Naricopa and Apache Indians in Arazona have fallen out with each other, and are busily engaged in shooting and scalping each other. In the meantime the white people look on, and say nothing.

The Georgia Legislature is stated to have granted $85,000,000 worth of State bonds to Railroads in two days. Big job for somebody.

The virtuous mothers and daughters of Hope, Indiana, according to the N. Y. *Times*, recently made war upon all the houses of bad repute in that place, and kept them in such a constant state of siege that the inhabitants finally had to succumb, and leave for a more congenial locality. Hope is largely composed of North Carolinians, many of whom are from Forsyth.

A destructive conflagration occurred in Chicago on last Sunday night by which property was consumed worth two millions and a half of dollars.

The State Geologist of Ohio declares that there are ten thousand square miles of coal mines in that State.

Hon. Horace Greley, the veteran editor of the New York *Tribune*, is being urged by his party friends for the Democratic nomination of that State. The Republicans have no hope of carrying New York, so they can afford to confer this empty compliment. That is the way they keep the old gentleman in a good humor.

The advocates for the immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery throughout the island of Cuba, are very numerous in Havana. They are stirring active to get the majority at the elections, so that they may be enabled to consummate their cherished design. The rebels, whenever they hold control of the country, [illegible] plantations, and enrolling the negroes in the army.

A woman recently sent a child, which was in a dying condition, to one of the hospitals in London, and the doctor, upon questioning her, found she had been administering spiders to it as a cure for the hooping cough. Certain kinds of spiders were used in old times as medicine, but the superstition was long since exploded. However, it still has its believers, and if they keep on believing it they will soon poison themselves out of existence.

Machinery just invented and perfected in England, spins and weaves from animal hair, especially the hair of cats and rabbits, either by itself or with a slight mixture of silk, a sort of velvet cloth, distinguishable from silk, but not inferior in fineness and beauty. The principal colors are black and white, though any color or shade common in other fabrics can be imparted equally well.

STATE ITEMS.

The first bale of new cotton received in Raleigh this season, reached there on Monday morning last, and was sold at 20 cents per pound.

Craven county has more paupers to support than any other county in the eastern portion of the State.

The directors of the Western N. C. Railroad, now running to Marion, have made a large reduction in the rates of freight over that road.

At the fall session of the Iredell Court, Judge Mitchell sentenced three negroes convicted of various offences, to the Penitentiary for four years each.

Judge Brooks, on his return home to Elizabeth City, met with a grand reception in honor of his firmness in sustaining the civil law in North Carolina.

Mr. E. G. Lipe, of Concord, N. C., who was recently in New York, saw, while there, an advertisement from one Hamilton, 72 Nassau Street, offering to sell at a very low figure, counterfeit money that could not be detected. With a friend he called on Hamilton, and was informed that the money was thirty miles in the country, but that he (Hamilton) would at once go and get as much as was desired. Lipe said he would take $1,000, for which he paid $250 in good money. His friend said he wanted $300, for which he paid $80. The money was paid over to Hamilton, who started after the bogus stuff, and it is supposed he is still after it, as he has not returned, nor is there any likelihood that he will return. The verdict of all honest men is that it serves Mr. Lipe and his friend exactly right.

Andrew Tarpley, the negro boy aged 15 years, sentenced to death for committing a vile outrage, was hung at Graham on the 26th ult. He had always been a vicious youth, and he met with a deserved fate.

A negro, named Samuel Peel, has been arrested at Shoe Heel, and lodged in Richmond county jail, charged with the murder of Archie Quick, at Boykin's Church, S. C., some two weeks ago.

The city of Raleigh has to pay a tax of $46,663.12 per year, and it is therefore no wonder that the tax payers and better class of citizens strove so hard to break down radical rule. Unfortunately for them, the government parasites, aided by a horde of worthless colored men who won't work, are too many for them just now.

There are about a dozen aspirants in New Hanover and Brunswick anxious to step into A. H. Galloway's shoes. McLaurin seems to have the inside track.—Dead men's apparel seldom last long.

The Sheriff of Craven county has filed notice with Hubbs, the Sheriff elect, that he intends to "hold over" until the law decides which is entitled to the office. Both are radicals, and nobody cares which whips.

The Williamston *Express* says that an insane negro was killed by the keeper of the poor house of that county some time since. The murderer has been arrested.

Joshua Harrison, arrested some time ago, charged with killing William S. Harrison, in Currituck county, in 1867, has been admitted to bail, and will be tried at next term of Currituck Superior Court.

William Snowden, the County Treasurer of Currituck, committed suicide by shooting himself with a shot gun, on Wednesday week, the load entering the side, carrying away the right lobe, cutting one rib in two and fracturing another. The only reason assigned was depression of mind occasioned by sickness. He leaves a wife and four children.

The National Cemetery at Raleigh, as well as other national cemeteries, is to be hedged in with the Osage Orange plant, and the Chief Quartermaster at Philadelphia has advertised for proposals from those who desire to contract for the job. "That's the way the money goes," &c.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1870.

GEO. WALTER SITES, - - EDITOR

Any person procuring five new yearly subscribers, will be entitled to a sixth copy

TO CANVASSERS.

Active and enterprising young men, in the counties of Forsyth, Surry, Stokes, Wilkes, Ashe, Yadkin, Davie, Davidson, and neighboring counties, who are disposed to canvass their respective townships, may hear something to their advantage by enquiring at this office.

Among the items of news which reaches us from the old world, is one to the effect that the princes of the Orleans family—sons and grandsons of Louis Phillippe—have offered their services and swords to the "Republic." The French, even if they do go crazy sometimes and perform actions that nobody on earth but a Frenchman would ever think of doing, will not easily be caught by this specious show of patriotism. They have witnessed too much of it already, and are perfectly well aware that in tendering their services to the Republic, the Orleans princes act from selfish motives. They want the throne. Judging from the political complexion of the Provisional Government just established in Paris, we should think the Orleans princes would evince a better regard for their own health by keeping out of the way just at present. The guillotine still stands, and the maddened French are in no mood just now to be very courteous to the princes of the Orleans, or of any other family.

Gov. Holden's State Troops have been paid off, but where the money came from in the face of that injunction granted by Judge Mitchell, we do not exactly see. The First Regiment has been disbanded, but it is announced that one company will remain at Raleigh and another at Graham. The Court Houses at Graham and Yanceyville have been surrendered to the civil authorities, but it will hardly do them much good, as "the insurrection" still exists, and, according to the Supreme Court—see Judge Pearson's decision in the Kirk case—civil process cannot be executed in Caswell and Alamance! Verily, this would be a funny affair throughout, were it not for its serious phases.

Since writing the above, Kirk's command has also been disbanded, and the valiant lads, after listening to a paternal address from their heroic chieftain, took the train for their homes in Western Carolina and Tennessee. This, we trust, is the end of them. Kirk, himself, we understand, still remains in Alamance, where writs and such like nuisances cannot reach him just now.

Our exchanges throughout the State are accepting the vote of Caswell for Attorney General as having been 637 for Shipp and 251 for Phillips. How can that be, when agreeably to the *official* return as handed in at Greensboro, Leach received 1211 votes and Scott 1515 votes at the same election? There is just a difference of 1838 votes. It is not possible that 1838 citizens voted for Congressman, and not for Attorney General. There is something wrong somewhere.

If the vote of Caswell had not been counted for Congressman, as it was not for Attorney General, Leach's majority would have been some sixteen hundred; and if there had been a fair election both in Caswell and Alamance, it would have been over two thousand.

According to the following which we take from the Goldsboro *Messenger*, Lt. Col. Burgen is still in jail.

Judge Bond of the U. S. Circuit Court, who had visited Raleigh at the request of Gov. Holden and who has issued a writ of *habeas corpus* in behalf of Lt. Col. Burgen, of Holden's Troops, now confined in jail on failure to give the bail required by Judge Brooks, has returned to his home, after hearing Burgen's petition for a discharge from custody, taking the papers and his notes in the matter with him. He will remit his decision to the U. S. Marshal after a consideration of the questions involved.

The news from England, which we publish in our war column, seems to be serious. For a long while the government of that country has been gradually losing the respect or confidence of the people, and affairs have been drifting into a Liberalism that is but a short remove from the Republic. Such demonstrations cannot fail to excite the alarm of the European monarchies, and should England follow in the wake of France and Spain, there is no doubt but that we will witness one of the most extensive wars that ever desolated the world.

On Saturday last, Gov. Holden issued to Hon. Sion H. Rogers, of the 4th District, his credentials as Conservative member elect to the next Congress.

A revolution in France is like the explosion of a powder-mill—a noisy thing while it lasts, but then it doesn't last long.

United States Senator.

One of the duties that will devolve on the next Legislature will be the election of a United States Senator. The names of a number of distinguished and well qualified gentlemen for the position have been suggested by the Press, either of whom would discharge the functions of the office with honor and usefulness to the State, among them we are more than pleased to see the name of Ex-Gov. Z. B. Vance, who is probably the first choice with a majority of the people, including Republicans as well as Conservatives and Democrats.

Gov. Vance's straight-forward, honest course and known integrity—his fine administrative abilities, and devotion to the best interests of the State, sinking all personal considerations of emolument at all times for the public welfare—challenges the confidence even of his political opponents, no less than his own party friends. Ever since the war, Gov. Vance has been an incessant worker in the cause of the People and Reform, at the sacrifice of his private interests, which he had to neglect, that the people might triumph, the promising fruits of which are to be seen in the result of the late election. Although, many united to achieve this glorious result, the Press as well as others, the services of Gov. Vance in Western North Carolina, seemed to supply the motive power that swept over the valleys and mountains with resistless fury, scattering the storm-clouds of Radicalism, and perching victory on the Conservative Banner.

With such a record as Gov. Vance has, without undervaluing the merits of other prominent and meritorious gentlemen, we hope the Legislature will consider his well deserving claims to the position of Senator and send him to Washington, and we have not the smallest doubt that he will be permitted to take his seat.—*Statesville American.*

Circular from the State Treasurer.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, September 6, 1870.

To the Sheriffs or Tax Collectors of the State.

For your information I publish below the first clause of Sections 33, and 34, of "An Act to provide for the collection of taxes by the State, and by the several Counties of the State, on Property, Polls and Income:"

SEC. 33. When State taxes to be paid by Sheriff:

On or before the first day of October in each year, every Sheriff shall return, on oath to the Auditor of the State, a duplicate account of all taxes collected by him, adding the sum apparently due from the tax list, the amount collected for penalties for delinquents. * * *

"SEC. 34. In every case of failure by a Sheriff or other accounting officer, to settle his accounts within due time, or to take the oath required on his settlement, the Auditor shall forthwith report to the Treasurer the account of such Sheriff or officer, and furnish him with a copy of the official bond of said officer, and his sureties, but adding thereto one thousand dollars for the amount of taxes supposed not to appear in the list transmitted by the Clerk, and if the whole amount be not paid, the Treasurer, on motion of the Solicitor of the State in the Superior Court of Wake County, at the first court, either general, special, or court of oyer and terminer, after the default shall have occurred, shall recover judgment against him without other notice than is given by the delinquency of the officer."

The condition of the Treasury demands that your final settlement of State taxes be made within the time prescribed by law, to wit: "on or before the first day of October."

As you will see, it is made the duty of the State Treasurer to move for judgment "through the Solicitor of the State, in the Superior Court of Wake County, at the first Court, either general, special, or Court of Oyer and Terminer, after the default shall have occurred," and I will be compelled to carry out the law strictly.

The Fall Term of the Superior Court of Wake County will commence Monday, October 3d, 1870, and prompt action will be taken at said term against all Sheriffs, or other accounting officers, who shall fail to make final settlement of their State tax accounts, on or before the first of October.

The law gives me no discretion and I cannot grant indulgence.

Your attention is called to the fact that the present revenue law does not authorize partial payments of State taxes, and in view of the impossibility of Sheriffs to report the sources from which the taxes were received until final settlement, I cannot receive partial payments except as special deposits, as no entries can be made thereof on the general account books of the office, unless it is ascertained from what sources the taxes were received.

Very Respectfully,
D. A. JENKINS.
State Treasurer.

Two hundred white families are about to be turned adrift from their homes in Horry county, South Carolina, for inability to pay their taxes. This is one of the beneficent results of glorious radical rule in that State.

According to the New York *Sun*, Chief Justice Chase is suffering from a stroke of paralysis, and is at the residence of Senator Sprague, Rhode Island.

The British iron-clad steamer *Captain* foundered off the coast of Spain a short time since, and went to the bottom with five hundred souls.

President Grant has appointed Rear Admiral Stephen C. Rowan as Vice Admiral of the United States Navy, in place of Porter who takes Farragut's position.

There are three Mormon churches in Massachusetts, but the members are opposed to polygamy—at least, they profess to be.

The city of Chicago has a debt of over $47,000,000—equal to $300 for each inhabitant. Who wouldn't own property in Chicago?

Iron bridges are being built in Kansas, as they are cheaper than wooden ones, so they say. It is the iron dealers who say it.

The New Republic.

It is announced that the Government at Washington has accorded full recognition to the new French Republic, and there has been considerable expenditure of enthusiasm over this harmless fact, the French revolutionists seeming to take it for granted that recognition by the Great Republic gives assurance of their final success. They forget that the United States is never very particular in its recognitions, and would, a week hence, recognize some new form of government, should it be established, as quickly as it has recognized the administration of Mr. Jules Favre, and his friends. During the past eighty years the United States has recognized some fifteen or more different sorts of government in France. Another thing which seems to be overlooked, is the fact that the Prussian King, who is now upon French soil with three quarters of a million of soldiers, still recognizes the captive Emperor as the sovereign of the French, and it would not at all surprise us, if, in the march of events, Napoleon finds himself back in Paris demanding a pretty strict reckoning from those who are prominent in present proceedings. Stranger things have happened, and those who have watched the career of the "man of destiny" will be slow to suspect that he will yield to the storm that has arisen in the capital without an effort to save his throne. The monarchical powers of Europe want no Republic in France, for experience has demonstrated that such a government is inimical to the peace of the continent. The new government in France may possibly last till King William appears under the walls of Paris, and then, if it cannot defeat him, it will go the way of its predecessors. The fact that the ultra Republicans in France are calling for the United States of Europe, and endeavoring to spread the revolutionary fervor into surrounding nations, is one of the surest auguries of the speedy overthrow of the present mushroom concern.

Ledru Rollin, the celebrated French revolutionist, and a radical of most ultra type, has been appointed by the new French government as Minister to the United States. We dare say his appointment will give satisfaction to the restless radicals of this country. He conspired against Louis Phillippe, and materially assisted in his overthrow. When Louis Napoleon was elected President of the Republic, he conspired against him, and being detected, fled to England, where, it is charged, he kept on conspiring with such of the mad Jacobins whom he could rally around him. The very fact of these continual conspiracies convinced the President that a stronger government than a Republic was necessary for France, and was one of the reasons that led to the *coup d'etat*, and, afterwards, to the Empire. The arch-conspirator is now an ambassador, and we venture the opinion that he will learn a great deal at Washington that he never knew, or even suspected before.

This being about the time for tobacco to be gathered in, (the farmers in Orange and other counties commenced cutting last week,) we cannot do better than publish an extract from the prize essay on the best mode of curing delivered before the Border Agricultural Society, last year, by Wm. Leftwich, Esq., of Pittsylvania county, Va. It will be published next week.

A number of citizens of Baltimore, who formerly resided in this State, were so much gratified at the recent action of Judge Brooks, that they appointed a committee to express to him their high appreciation of his fidelity in enforcing the law, in regard to the unwarranted arrests made at the instance of Gov. Holden. In every part of the country where law is respected, the Judge is sustained and the Governor denounced.

The Petersburg *Courier* is indignant because the Emperor Napoleon submitted to the necessities of his position, and surrendered himself to the Prussian King, instead of heading a forlorn hope at Sedan and getting his imperial brains gloriously knocked out by a cannon-ball. Perhaps the Emperor's views of glory do not exactly chime with those of our cotemporary, and he may think "there's many a better thing to do than die." While there is life there is hope, and who knows where, in the grand and shifting panorama of the coming days, the now crownless, powerless and insulted monarch may find a place? Had the first Napoleon rushed to the front of his troops in 1813, and fighting, died, history would never have told the wonderful story of his return from Elba, or gilded his brow with the expiring splendors of the Waterloo campaign. It is true he fell at last, but before he fell he wrote a page in the annals of his country that the world will not willingly let die. In casting himself upon the magnanimity of the monarch against whom he had fought only as a monarch should fight, the third Napoleon did well.

It is understood that Senator Frelinghuysen has at last declined the mission to England, and that it was subsequently tendered to Senator Trumbull of Illinois, who also declines.

The Decay of Mormonism.

Recent accounts received from Utah represent the condition of the Mormon people as most deplorable, and thousands, especially the women, are yearning to return to the States and a more christian-like life. We have not heard particularly from the families who emigrated to Brigham Young's dominions, from our counties of Stokes and Surry some time ago, but presume they have had their eyes opened by this time, and are no longer under the spiritual control of this most abominable and extraordinary delusion. It is plainly apparent that the completion of the Pacific Railroad was a fatal blow to this monstrous superstition, and that in a very few years, at the farthest, it will have faded from the face of the land like its many predecessors. It has been comparatively free from that persecution which builds up so many queer religions, and has been left to work out its own destruction. A recent writer says that "hard times" does not half convey an idea of the condition of affairs. Wheat and barley are selling for just one-fifth what they did about this time last year; there is no work to be had for which money can be obtained; the railroad company is in debt to the people, nearly two millions of dollars, which it cannot pay till its final bonds are issued. Brigham Young is tightening the "co-operative screws" on the people, and general dullness pervades the entire community. Some two or three months ago, Brigham ventured on a move which is enough to test the power of the most absolute monarch, which is nothing less than putting down the wages of laboring men throughout the Territory. He says: "this people must be self-sustaining and independent, to which end they must work cheaper than any outsider can possibly come here and do;" hence he set the wages of common laborers at one dollar and a half a day, which, out in that country, barely keeps body and soul together. As usual with every such movement, there are many, both in the Mormon church and out of it, who are ready to prophesy that he will ruin himself by such means. It matters not about the means, but it is very evident that Jo Smith's religion passed its culminating point long since, and is now rapidly going down, down, down into the depths. Before the ever advancing waves of the "higher civilization," every vestige of it will be swept away, and future times will remember it only as one of the curious episodes of a curious past.

A Curious Statement.

Bishop Kip, in an article contributed by him to the September number of Putnam's Magazine, entitled "New York Society in the Olden times," makes a curious statement which we reproduce in these columns to show what the people of New England were thought of by their contemporaries long ago, and how closely they have clung to the characteristics which they were then believed to possess. Speaking of the days shortly before the American Revolution, the Bishop says:

"No two races of men could be more different than the New Yorkers of that day and the New Englanders. There was a perfect contrast in all their habits of social life and ways of thinking. The Dutch disliked the *Yankees*, as they called them, most thoroughly. This feeling is shown, in a ludicrous way, through the whole of Irving's "Knickerbocker." "The Dutch and the Yankees," he says, "never get together without fighting."

"There is a curious development of the prejudice in the following clause, which was inserted in the will of a member of a distinguished colonial family of New York, dated 1760. "It is my desire that my son ———, may have the best education that is to be had in England or America; but my express will and directions are, that he never be sent for that purpose to the Connecticut colonies, lest he should imbibe, in his youth that low craft and cunning so incidental to the people of that country, which is so interwoven in their constitutions that all their acts cannot disguise it from the world, though many of them, under the sanctified garb of religion, have endeavored to impose themselves on the world as honest men."

That rugged old testator knew whereof he wrote. Even in that day, the peculiarity which is so conspicuous in the children could not be hidden in the fathers. We see those children now among the religio-political apostles like Whittemore and a hundred others who have made their way South, and have set themselves up as finger-posts to point the way to Zion with one hand, while they are warming the other in pockets that do not belong to them.

The announcement that Chief Justice Chase has been stricken with paralysis turns out to be untrue. No doubt there are many, just like the radical editor who started the report, who wish it true. The Chief Justice is too Conservative to suit the views of the Jacobins, and they are afraid that he will loom up, ere long, into a prominence that will augur ill for their party.

The yellow fever prevails to a considerable extent in New Orleans, and the Northern sea-ports have become alarmed. Stringent quarantine regulations are being adopted.

The War in Europe.

SEPT. 8.—WASHINGTON, D. C.—The American minister in Paris yesterday recognized the new government in France, and tendered the President's congratulations on the establishment of a Republic.

The King of Prussia entered Rheims on Monday. Not a single French flag was captured at Sedan; all were burned before the capitulation. The Emperor is at Wilhelmshohe, where he receives every courtesy. Twenty thousand Prussians have appeared in front of Laon. The Prussians have captured and occupied St. Gezier. It is reported that a successful sortie was made from Strasburg yesterday, in which many Prussians were killed. The Prussians are said to have been decimated since the commencement of the seige.

The troops inside of Paris number 140,000, including National Guards and volunteers. Brest, Havre and Cherbourg are in a state of defence. Gambetta has issued a proclamation to the Prefects of Departments, bidding them to think only of war, and to postpone every thought save that of national defence. A new loan is contemplated.

Paris is provisioned for two million men.

A report comes from Florence, by way of Marseilles, that a Republic has been proclaimed in Italy, and the Crown Prince Humbert declared President. Not confirmed.

SEPT. 9.—The Prussian works around Strasbourg are nearly completed, but Gen. Uhlrie persists in holding the place. The river Ill has been diverted into the trenches.

It is stated that in consequence of the establishment of the French Republic, Austria is arming. The neighborhood of Soissons is still the westernmost point where the Prussians are seen in force.

A despatch from Marseilles says that many members of the late Imperial police have been arrested as spies. The women employed in the tobacco factories paraded the streets singing the Marseillaise, but the authorities have taken steps to prevent riots.

It is reported in Paris that Marshal McMahon is still alive.

There have been several demonstrations in Spain in favor of the United States of Europe.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Cabinet to-day considered the proposition of joining European powers in order to produce peace between France and Prussia, but came to the conclusion to send a telegram to our Minister at Berlin, which has been done, to the effect that this government cannot act, in this connection, with other nations, but if its good offices shall be requisite, it will be happy to lend them to bring peace to the two Great Powers, with whom we have traditional friendship.

A special despatch from Paris says the Prussians are advancing rapidly. Their cavalry is within ten miles of the fortifications, and have cut the Northern Railways. The main Prussian army is 30 miles distant.

Strasburg is still holding out. Women and children only, are allowed to leave the city. The Prussian bombardment is incessant, but seems to be without result. A practical breach is improbable for two weeks yet.

Diplomatic notes of the most decided character have been sent from the English and Russian cabinets, suggesting terms likely to be acceptable to both parties.—The notes claim that the present moment is opportune and will avoid the irritation which would attach to negotiations after the bombardment of Paris. Queen Victoria addressed a note to Augusta, Queen of Prussia, begging her to use her influence to bring about this consummation.

Berlin despatches say that after a protracted conference, the members of the North German Confederation decided that the French provinces of Alsace and Lorraine must be annexed to Germany, and not to Prussia individually.

SEPT. 10.—The French Republic has been recognized by Italy and Spain. Heavy rains have retarded the Prussians. Trees have been cut down to obstruct their progress. The Garde Mobile have attacked them, killing and capturing many.

The King of Prussia has given orders that Napoleon is to be treated as a sovereign of France.

It is said the casualties of war number 400,000 men thus far, more than one half of whom have been killed, or maimed for life.

The French government is to be removed from Paris to Tours. A number of fine houses around Paris have been burned by order of the authorities. The Secretary of the Bank of France says that the crown jewels are not deposited there, the government having taken care to have them placed in safety within the city.

Advices from Strasburg say that the condition of this beleaguered city is better than is supposed. There is plenty of ammunition, and food for two months.

Five Prussian army corps are marching on Paris. They will take position around the city on the 14th inst. Switzerland has recognized the Republic. French residents outside the walls of Paris have been ordered to evacuate the ground reached by the guns of the fortifications. The Red Republicans are committing outrages at Toulon and Lyons. All the tunnels on the Railroads of the Seine and Marne have been blown up.

SEPT. 11.—It is reported that the officer in command at Laon opened the gates upon the demand of the Prussians. When the Prussian troops were inside, the commandant blew up the citadel, killing and wounding the enemy in large numbers.

Toul still holds out, the garrison making effective sorties. Marshal Bazaine is quiet, and sends out daily expeditions to harass the enemy.

SEPT. 12.—The following official despatch is published by the French Ministry:—The Prussians attacked Toul on Saturday at 5 o'clock in the morning and persisted till nine in the evening and were constantly repulsed. Many of their batteries were dismounted and more than ten thousand Prussians were placed *hors du combat*.

Verdun has not surrendered. Montmedy splendidly repulsed the besiegers on Thursday. Loss of the Prussians heavy. Advices from Prussia state that Napoleon is treated more like a honored guest than as a prisoner.

Intelligence from Florence state that the Italian troops will make their entry into Rome to-day. Italy's ultimatum virtually strips the Pope of his temporal power.

The Prussian army has halted twenty-five miles from Paris, at the special request of Bismarck, who wishes to consider the Russo-Austrian proposition for an armistice.

IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—There were formidable demonstrations here to-day in favor of the French Republic and against Monarchy at home and abroad—one at Hyde Park and one at St. James' Hall. The imbecility of the British government was strongly denounced, charging the Queen, by name, with encouraging the King of Prussia in his march through France for the purpose of destroying the young Republic. A proposition to suppress the Queen's name was received with a tempest of hisses. A voice in the crowd cried, "Three groans for the Prince of Wales." The response was universal and passionate. The aspect of the crowd at one time was really appalling.

The better class of people assembled at St. James' Hall. Resolutions denouncing King William's inconsistency in his advance upon Paris, after his announcement that the war was not upon French people. The speakers said the English Government was hostile to France, not because it loves Germany, but because it hates Republicanism, and fears it. The Government of England has not recognized the Republic in France, but the day was at hand when the French Republic would be called on to recognize the Republic of England.

Garibaldi, the Italian revolutionist, is expected at Paris.

Despatches from Spain announce that demonstrations of sympathy for France continue in the northern provinces. The Republicans have demanded a convocation of the Spanish Cortes, or Congress.

The Prussians are now very close to Paris, they having reached Melun last night. 20,000 volunteers left Marseilles yesterday for Paris.

A despatch from Berlin says: There is great sensation here about a dispatch from the American government to Minister Bancroft, expressing a hope that there would now be a cessation of war in view of the fact that its aim, the dethronement of Napoleon, was accomplished. The dispatch was sent to King William by special messenger.

Orders have been issued at Paris for the fortification of Marseilles, Dunkirk, and other points. The French men-of-war are to be fully manned, and held ready to sail at any moment's notice.

SEPT. 13.—WASHINGTON, D. C.—The State Department is officially advised that the Prussians are within twenty-five miles of Paris.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Telegraph* says that, in reality, American recognition is little valued. It is regarded as a mere expression of good will, without any material weight in the European system.

On Sunday a Prussian reconnoitering force encountered the French at Chateau Thierry, and were repulsed with considerable loss. The city of Soissons still refuses to surrender.

A despatch from Madrid says: Gen. Sickles, who is rusticating, occasionally visits the capital. The diligence which he usually uses was recently halted. Sickles was called for, but fortunately was not in it. The Government now furnish a guard for Sickles.

Immense posters have been spread upon the walls in Rome, proclaiming a universal Italian Republic, and signed by the Republican Revolutionary Committee.

LATEST BY THURSDAY MORNING'S MAIL.

The *Morning Post*, speaking semi-officially, says the neutral Powers have abandoned all hope of suspending hostilities.—The American Minister at Berlin is making no further efforts towards mediation.

Sept. 14.—The Prussian Uhlans, or lancers, are five miles from Paris. The French Ministry officially announce the close approach of the enemy, and calls for an universal uprising to repel them. The terrible memories of 1792 are again invoked.

The French and German fleets are in sight of each other near the Island of Heligoland.

Official dispatches from Florence state that the Papal troops have evacuated Serracina; many of them have fraternized with the Italians. A battle took place between the Papals and the Italians at Civita Castellana, in which the former were defeated. The Papal Zouaves surrendered, and the others retreated. The fourth Italian Army Corps is now marching upon Rome.

The Pope wishes to retreat to Castle Gondolfo, but the King of Italy intends that he shall not leave Rome.

There is nothing positive regarding the election in Maine on Monday last, and it is suspected that the Republicans have met with unexpected disasters in some parts of the State, else the news of a victory would have been trumpeted all over the country before now. The city of Bangor, which has hitherto always gone Radical, is now known positively to have gone against them.

O. Hubbs, the radical Sheriff elect of Craven county was admitted to office on a bond of $5,000. This was opposed by Mr. E. R. Stanley, the only responsible member on the Board.

TURBINE WATER WHEELS, ENGINES, &c.

In inviting attention to the card of Messrs. POOLE & HUNT, Engineers and Founders, of Baltimore, notice is especially called to their celebrated "Leffel's American Double Turbine Water Wheel," which has established by its superior qualities a national reputation. Some idea may be had of the favor this Water Wheel has found, from the fact that there are now about five thousand in operation.

Messrs. POOLE & HUNT are besides thorough Engineers and Founders, and have unsurpassed facilities for supplying everything in their line, including Steam Engines, Flour, Grist and Saw Mill Machinery, Shafting, Pulleys, &c.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

LOCAL AND STATE ITEMS.

COMMISSIONER'S COURT.—The following are among the proceedings of the Commissioner's Court, held Sept. 5th:

Ordered that the Financial Agent for the County be instructed not to sell any more County bonds for the N. W. N. C. Railroad for the present.

Railroad Tax, 50 cents on the $100 valuation of property, and $1.50 on the poll.

Ordered by the Board that I. G. Lash be allowed to list his taxes without the 5 per cent.

Ordered that Mr. Starbuck be released from double taxes on his Broadbay Township property.

LIST OF JURORS.—The following are the Jurors for Fall Term of Superior Court for Forsyth County, commencing November 14:

Jno. E Clayton, Edmund Blum, W. W. Spainhour, A. H. Long, Solomon Mickey, H. B. Newsom, Jacob Whitman, T. B. Dalton, Hubard Frazier, Nathaniel Ketner, Christian Ebert, Elijah Reed, M. L. Whicker, Jno. F. Vance, S. B. Stauber. Theophilus Gimel, H. B Perry, C. W. L. Neal, Fountain Flynt, Willis Marshall, R. W. Grubbs, Masten Wall, Jno. Hester, Chas. Steiner, Thos. Kapp, Elijah Hester, jr., Geo. F. Shoaf, D. S. Han, Benton Binkley, James M. Day, Lewis L. Smith, Jno. S. Vance, Jno. Smith.

Jurors for the second week:

Wm. Ebert, Edmund Reed, A. C. Vogler, Calvin Dean, William Grubbs, R. H. Linville, Jos. Waggoner, Jno. H. Shoaf, Chas. F. Davis, Jno. B. Vest, Thos. Long, Branson Beeson, G. A. Pegram, R. O. Whicker, Henry Reed, S. N. McGee, Smith Linville, Eli E. Hine.

SALEM AND HIGH POINT.—Owing to a change of schedule on the North Carolina Railroad, the stage from High Point arrives at Salem at 8 o'clock, a. m., and leaves at 3 o'clock, p. m.

SURRY COMMISSIONERS.—The new Board of Commissioners for Surry County has been organized by the election of James C. Norman, Esq., as Chairman. No better selection could have been made. Mr. Norman is an old citizen of Surry, having the interests of the county closely at heart, and is, withal, a gentleman of culture and acknowledged standing in the community. The present Board will probably experience some difficulty in getting the affairs of the County straightened out, but it is evident it will succeed from the way it has gone about it.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.—We learn that the old Sheriff and three of the old Commissioners of Davidson County, intend to hold over, (that is retain their offices notwithstanding the citizens of the county elected others in their places.) The following are some of the particulars:

Jacob A. Sowers, former Sheriff, John L. Snider, Wm. Loflin, and Calvin Taylor, (col.) three of the former Commissioners propose to hold over and force themselves upon the people of Davidson county, although they were all fairly defeated at the ballot box, in August.

Monday, Sept. 5th, was the day designated by law for the new Commissioners and other county officers to be installed in office, which was promptly done. But the *old* officers, above mentioned, were also on hand, and the *trio*, Loflin, Snider and Taylor, proceeded to take Sowers' bond. In the mean time, the *new* Commissioners qualified, entered upon the duty of their office, and made a demand upon the old Commissioners for the books, papers, records, &c., belonging to the office, but were refused even a hearing, through their counsel, of any thing they had to say or do in the premises. A protest was, however, finally entered against the proceedings, and demand made of the records, &c., and everything else deemed necessary to set the new Commissioners right, was done.

David Loftin, the newly elected Sheriff, with his counsel, also appeared before the old Commissioners for the purpose of looking into the matter of Sowers' bond, but were refused a hearing on this also. In short, it plainly appeared that the old set of county officers, who were repudiated by the people, were determined not to be thwarted by any thing to carry out their purpose to thrust themselves upon the people, willing or not willing. The old officers endorsed the recent election by becoming candidates for re-election, and some of them pledged themselves, directly and pointedly, not to hold over, should defeat be their portion.

Davidson County has now two Sheriffs and two sets of Commissioners. The old Commissioners locked up the Register's office, and declared the offices of the Superior Court Clerk and Register of Deeds vacant, because these officers gave their bonds to the new board, as did Mr. Loftin, the newly elected Sheriff. Both boards drew Jurors for the next Superior Court.

We learn that Judge Henry has appointed Mr. Johnson, the old Clerk, for the next Court.

Gov. Holden offers a reward of $300 for the arrest of Marcus Morrow and James A. Morrow, father and son, charged with the murder of Jasper Vogle, of Cherokee county.

SURRY SUPERIOR COURT commenced on the 5th inst., and when we last heard from there (Tuesday) had not yet adjourned. Judge Henry occupied the bench, and delivered a charge to the Grand Jury, which, we are informed, reached something near "able and impressive." The Judge made a good impression at the start, and the people generally seem to be well satisfied.

James Thompson, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for four years.

Jerry Shropshire, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years.

We have heard of no civil cases of special importance.

A young stranger was recently found in a freight car near the depot at Jonesboro, Tenn., insensible, and horribly cut about the head. He soon died. Miss Sarah Adams, of Wilkes county, N. C., subsequently recognized the man as James Church from this State. A man named Nat Bowman, has been arrested and is now in jail, suspected of complicity in the murder.

Littlefield, the President of the Western Division of the Western N. C. Railroad has fled to Europe, without making any settlement of his affairs. He gave drafts in favor of the Road, just before he started off, but they were protested. Mr. Woodfin has followed the absconding gentleman, but with slight hopes that he will be enabled to recover anything.

The Williamston *Express* says: A young man by the name of Samuel Robertson, about eighteen years of age, was found dead last Wednesday, on the road between this place and Mr. John E. Cherry's farm, where he was employed. He was in town about an hour before he was found, apparently in good health. Verdict, apoplexy.

The new Board of Commissioners of Craven county has discovered that James W. Potter, Chairman of the old Board, appropriated to his own use, $1,260, belonging to the county school fund. Potter has promised to make restitution, and action is suspended for the present. Both Boards radical.

The radical postmaster at Williamston, Hertford county, absconded a few days since with considerable money which he robbed from the mails. He was pursued, and arrested at Rocky Mount. His name is Benjamin Goodman. Not a very good man, it seems.

Mr. Neal Boyle, a white man aged 35 years, was drowned at Wilmington on Sunday evening last, while attempting to step from the deck of a steamer to the wharf. His foot slipped, and he fell into the river, nothing being seen of him afterwards, until next day, when the body was found.

A few days since Miss Rogers of Cherokee county, a young lady of fifteen, while handling an old pistol, accidentally discharged it, and the ball entered near her left eye, coming out at the back of her head, killing her instantly.

The U. S. Army Sergeant who disappeared mysteriously at Dover a few weeks ago, has turned up in Newbern. It appears that while intoxicated, he wandered off into the woods and when his faculties came back he startod to look up his command. This spoils another dreadful Ku Klux outrage.

During the Conservative celebration at Kinston on the 8th inst., Mr. Joseph Miller had both his hands blown off by the premature discharge of a cannon, with which salutes were being fired.

On last Sunday, says the Statesville *American*, a little girl aged about three years, daughter of Mr. William Cooper of Iredell, was so badly burned by her clothes igniting at the kitchen fire, that she died next morning.

A crazy man was detected one day last week, in placing obstructions on the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad. He was taken charge of by the proper authorities.

Gov. Holden offers a reward of two hundred dollars for the arrest of Rufus Hayes, charged with the murder of Joseph Parker, in Hertford county, on election day.

Forty-six Highland moccasins were killed on one farm in Henderson county, one day last week. That mountain country is prolific of snakes.

Mr. Duffy, of Onslow county, one day last week succeeded after a severe fight of two hours, in killing an alligator eight feet long.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Western North Carolina Railroad will convene in Morganton, on Thursday, Oct. 13th.

A decision of the Internal Revenue Commissioner requires merchants to pay taxes on their sales until next May, and not merely until October.

The store of Dr. Dwinelle, in Bladen county, was broken into by burglars on the night of the 8th inst., and robbed of a considerable quantity of goods.

The oldest woman in Wilmington, Aunt Peggy McIlhenny, colored, died in that city last week at the age of 106.

Gov. Holden still retains his body guard in Raleigh. How long would he keep them, if he, instead of the people, had to pay for them.

Lincoln county has a man, or boy rather, who, at the age of eleven weighed 212 pounds, and now, at the age of nineteen, he weighs 265.

Raleigh is to have a "Citizen's Cornet Band," composed of the young gentleman of that place, and led by Capt. B. W. Justice.

The Wake county Board of Commissioners require a bond of $60,000 from the County Treasurer.

Young Stephen A. Douglas has resigned his position as Colonel and aide-de-camp to the Governor.

GENERAL NEWS.

A despatch from Washington dated 10th inst., says: The acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that every cutting machine used in manufacturing tobacco—whether worked by hand or any other kind of power—must be bonded in the sum of three thousand dollars.

He also decides that tobacco kegs must be so constructed as to leave space around the center between the hoops to admit of attaching stamps, as prescribed in regulations, series 5, No. 8. The bureau will not admit stamping of any kind of wooden packages on the head.

The United States District Attorney for West Virginia has been instructed to dismiss all prosecutions instituted against Registers of Election for violation of the Fifteenth Amendment, when the offence is nos the distinction forbidden in the section of the act which has reference particularly to the rights of colored people.—The cases dismissed, however, have reference entirely to the ex-Confederates who demand to be registered, but who are disfranchised by State laws.

The great fires in the Canadian woods are the most extended and awful ever witnessed by the people of the British provinces. Seven miles were recently swept over near Toronto, wherein all houses, barns, and most of the live stock, were consumed.

The Maine election came off on Monday last, 12th inst. It is presumed that the Republicans carried the State, as they have something like twelve or fifteen thousand majority for their opponents to overcome. The anti-radicals have little to hope for from New England, with the single exception of Connecticut.

The ship Barravina took fire at sea on the 21st July, and one hundred and twenty-three persons burned to death. Two ships happened to pass by while the ill-fated vessel was in flames, and succeeded in saving only eighteen lives. The scene is described to have been awful.

Gen. Sterling Price, who recently died in Missouri, left property to his heirs to the amount of one million dollars. He will be remembered as a prominent Confederate General during the late war.

A woman in Montreal, Canada, was detected some nights ago, in the attempt to murder her husband by pouring melted lead into his ear while he was asleep. He happened to wake in the nick of time, and gave her a tremendous trouncing.

The Conservative Convention of the 4th Congressional District of Virginia, met in Danville on the 5th inst., and nominated Col. William L. Owen, of Halifax, as their candidate for Congress.

Major J. P. Critz, of Patrick county, Va., denies the story which has been going the rounds of the papers, to the effect that he recently shot a negro. As we published the item, we cheerfully give him the benefit of this denial.

During a Sunday School exhibition at Winona, Mississippi, a few evenings ago, some miscreant fired a loaded gun through one of the windows, instantly killing Arnold J. Brantley, Esq., the Mayor of the town. No clue to the assassin.

MAGAZINE NOTICES.

THE GALAXY for September contains Mark Twain's mirth provoking treatise on 'Political Economy,' which throws the old writers on that subject entirely into the shade. Edward A. Pollard contributes 'Historic Doubts Concerning Patrick Patrick Henry,' which is, perhaps, about as disgusting a production as we have seen from his disgusting pen. Pollard can foul his own nest quicker than any bird that ever flew, and long since forfeited his title to be considered a Virginian or a gentleman. Dr. Draper, Richard Grant White and others furnish papers of interest. Sheldon & Co., 498 Broadway, New York, $4 per year in advance.

THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE of Foreign Literature for September retains all those attractive features which have made this old and standard periodical so popular throughout its existence. The present number is embellished with a handsome engraving of Moliere, the great French comic writer. Six articles, besides the poetical, scientific, art and literary miscellany, comprise the table of contents. E. R. Pelton 108 Fulton St., New York, $5 per year.

THE XIX CENTURY for September presents its usual features. Gov. Perry's sketches of prominent South Carolinians are continued, the subject this month being Judge Gantt. Among the contributors we find the well known names of R. I. Middleton, Jr., Mrs. Julia Perry, W. W. Smith, and others. XIX Century Publication Co., Charleston, S. C., $3 per year.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN PIANO FACTORY.—We refer with special pleasure to the advertisement of the Great Southern Piano Manufactory of Messrs. KNABE & Co., of Baltimore. This factory is now one of the largest in the world, employing three hundred and fifty hands, and turning out over forty instruments per week.

The Knabe Piano has by its superiority not only well nigh driven those of Northern manufacture from the home market, but also enjoys a large sale in New York, Philadelphia and throughout the entire North and West, besides their largely increased Southern trade. They have received no less than 65 first premiums, among which we note those at the fairs at New Orleans, Jackson, Memphis, Wilmington, Richmond, Macon, &c., received this season. For durability we would specially recommend them as being made in a Southern City, with special view to the trying change of Southern climate.

Wood's Object Lessons
IN BOTANY.
Game of Great Events.
AT THE BOOK-STORE.

WANTED
1000 Tons Bones,
AT THE
SALEM GROCERY.
April, 22, 1870-15-3m.

MARRIED,

On the 4th inst., by P. H. Hodson, Esq., Mr. NATHAN BUNDY, aged 80 years, and Mrs. MARY THOMAS, aged 66 years, all of Guilford county.

On the 4th inst., near Lexington, by Rev. P. A. Long, Mr. GEO. A. BUSHMAN of Pa., to Miss NANNIE E., daughter of the late Geo. Smith, of Davidson county.

In Wentworth, Rockingham county, on the 15th ult., by Rev. Dr. Reid, Dr. JOHN R. RAINS to Miss LUCY A. ALLEN.

Near Clemmonsville, on the 1st inst., by S. S. Jones, Esq., Mr. JULIUS THOMPSON to Miss EMMA SPAUGH, daughter of Mr. Gottlieb Spaugh, all of Davidson County.

On the 5th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Richard Gentry, by Rev. T. H. Pegram, Mr. JAS. FOY to Miss ELIZA GENTRY, all of Rockingham.

On the 12th inst., by Thomas Spaugh, Esq., Mr. WM. H. HAUSER to Miss MINERVA O. DAVIS, all of Forsyth.

DIED,

In Bethlehem, Pa., on Wednesday, 14th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., Mr. GEORGE L. WINKLER, son of the late C. H. Winkler of this place, aged about 22 years.

In Surry county, on the 6th inst., ANN, daughter of William and Sarah Sparger, aged 13 years.

In Surry county on the 23d ult., BETTIE, daughter of M. A. and J. Hall, aged 16 years.

Near Clemmonsville, on the 4th inst., Mrs. BREWER, wife of the late HARRISON BROWER.

Near Arcadia, Davidson County, on the 4th inst., Mr. JAMES BLACKBURN, at an advanced age.

In Kernersville, June the 9th, of apoplexy, Mrs. NANCY KERNER, consort of J. F. Kerner, in the 71st year of her age.

Blessed are they who die in the Lord, and them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him.

On the 3d inst., of typhoid fever, JOHN H. NICHOLSON, in the 25th year of his age.

THE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY
JENKINS & SKILES, Grocers and Confectioners.
SALEM, N. C., Sept. 16, 1870.

Provisions.			
Bacon,.....	16½@18½	Chop,.....	2½
Lard,.....	18@20	Bran,.....	1½
Beef,.....	5@10	*Grain.*	
Veal,.....	6@ 8	Wheat,.....	1 00@1 00
Mutton,.....	8@ 9	Corn,.....	1 00@0 00
Butter,.....	20@22	Rye,.....	95@1 00
Flour,.....	3 @3¼	Oats,.....	45@ 50
Meal,.....	2½@3	Peas,.....	1 10@1 25

FRUIT.

Cherries, pitted, 17@ 20; Blackberries,.....8@00
Peaches, paired, 10@15; Apples.....3@5
" ½ and ¼ 5@6

MISCELLANEOUS.—Beeswax, 28 @ 30; Honey, 10@12 Bones 50 cents per cwt; Hay, 45 @ 50 per cwt; Rags, white, 3½@4; Mixed, 3.

Danville Tobacco Market.
Sep., 9, 1870.

Lugs 6 to 8; Short Leaf, 8½ to 9; Middling, 9½ to 10½; fair to very good dark, 11 to 14.

PETERSBURG MARKET.

PETERSBURG, VA., Sept. 9.—Bacon, hog round 17 to 18. Flour $700 to $8 00. Wheat $1 25 to $1 30. Lard 18 to 20.

ZEVELEY'S
DRUG STORE,
POST OFFICE BUILDING.
THOSE who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
can always find them at the above establishment, at resonable prices.
FANCY ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY, SOAPS,
NOTIONS
PATENT MEDICINES,
in fact evrything in his line always on hand.
A. T. ZEVELY.
Jan. 14, 1870

FRESH TURNIP SEED,
Early Flat Dutch, Large Norfolk,
Swedish or Ruta Baga,
Seven Top.
AND CUCUMBER SEED.
ANOTHER LOT
SUGAR and COFFEE.
Train Oil, Linseed Oil, Turpentine and
LAMP OIL,
FISH "CHEAP" AT
CROSLAND'S.
Salem, N. C., July 29, 1870.-29-tf.

THE RURAL CAROLINIAN
GREAT SOUTHERN
AGRICULTURAL
MONTHLY MAGAZINE,
Two Dollars per Annum.
64 PAGES READING MATTER.
30 PAGES ADVERTISEMENTS.
WALKER, EVANS & COGSWELL,
AND
D. WYATT AIKEN,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

WANTED,
A FIRST-CLASS BOOT AND SHOE MAKER on Custom Work. For particulars address D. C. MURRAY,
Sept. 9, 1870-35-3t Raleigh, N. C.

FOR SALE.
A LOT OF GOOD BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING.
WASH STANDS AND TABLES,
A. T. ZEVELY.
Salem, N. C, May, 29, 1870.

VERMICELLI & MACCARONI
AT
ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
POSTOFFICE BUILDING
Feb. 20, 1868 26-

NEW STYLE
THRESHING MACHINE.
IF any persons in this section of country desire to purchase a good
Threshing Machine,
they should call on the undersigned, and examine a new style of Threshing Machine and Horse Power just received by him.
The Thresher and Cleaner is mounted on wheels, does away with the heavy loading and unloading, does its work well, and is considerably cheaper than the Machines heretofore sold by him.
E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., July 1, 1870.—26-tf.

WILLIAM H. HALL,
GROCER AND CONFECTIONER,
SALEM, N. C.,
At the old stand of James Hall, has now on hand a complete stock of
Cakes, Candies and Confectionery
of all kinds manufactured by himself, together with a fine stock of Family Groceries, carefully selected to suit his trade.
Fresh Candies 20 cents per pound, when taken in lots of 100 pounds and upwards; for quantity 22½ cents.
Cash paid for Corn, Wheat, Flour, Meal, Bacon, Lard, &c., &c.
June 3, 1870. 21-3m.

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATION
1870.
RIBBONS,
Millinery and Straw Goods.
ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
BONNET, TRIMMING & VELVET RIBBONS,
BONNET SILKS, SATINS AND VELVETS,
BLONDS, NETTS, CRAPES, RUCHES, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, ORNAMENTS,
STRAW BONNETS AND LADIES' HATS,
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED.
SHAKER HOODS, &c.,
237 and 239 BALTIMORE STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Offer the largest Stock to be found in this Country, and unequalled in endless variety and cheapness, comprising the latest Parisian novelties.
Orders solicited, and prompt attention given.
32-tf.

State of North Carolina, Superior Court.
FORSYTH COUNTY.
The State of North Carolina to the use of E. A. DeSchweinitz, Plaintiff,
against
William McMillan, as Administrato Isaac Grubbs, deceased, Defendant.

In this case it is made to appear, by affidavit, that said defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, and that the plaintiff has a good cause of action against him; and it further appearing that a summons in this case was issued against the said defendant, returnable before the Judge of our Superior Court, to be held for the county of Forsyth, at the Court-house in Winston, on the 8th Monday after the 3d Monday of September, 1870, which was ordered to be served on the defendant by publication for six successive weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in Salem, N. C. And let the said defendant take notice that if he fail to answer the complaint, which is filed in my office, during said term, the plaintiff take judgment against him for the sum of Twelve hundred dollars, to be discharged upon the payment of three hundred and forty five dollars, with interest on $200 from Spring term, 1869, of Forsyth Superior Court. Also $14 90 cents costs.

Said defendant is further notified that the said plaintiff hath obtained a warrant of attachment in said case against the property of said defendant for said sum of $359 90, due the plaintiff by judgment in said Superior Court, as above stated; which warrant of attachment is returnable before the undersigned, Clerk of said Court, at his office in Winston, on the 25th day of August, 1870, when and where further proceedings will be taken on said attachment.—Given under my hand, at office, at Winston, N. C., July 12, 1870.

JOHN BLACKBURN, C. S. C.
July 15,—6w

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., September 1st, 1870.

LADIES' LIST.

Mrs. Emily L. Conrad, Mrs. Elizabeth Everheart, Miss Sarah Holder, H. H. Lynch, Miss Lizzie Matthews, Miss Charlotte Moore, Mrs. Annie Martin, Miss Sarah Zimmerman.

GENTLEMAN'S LIST.

N. S. Boggs, William Folk, Col. Alfred Holland, Jim Hogan, Thos. Isler, J. Shaw, C. B. Welfare, J. T. Williams & Son, 3.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

GIFT BOOKS.
DEVOTIONAL BOOKS.
DAILY BIBLE READINGS, for the Lord's Household. Intended for the Family Circle or closet.
GREEN PASTURES; or Daily Food for the Lord's Flock
STILL WATERS; or Refreshment for the Savior's Flock at Eventide.
"ABOVE RUBIES," or Memorials of Christian Gentlewomen. By Miss Brightwell, author of "Annals of Industry and Genius."
Hannah Moore's Private Devotions.
Heaven our Home.
The Changed Cross, and other Poems.
Spurgeon's Gems. Morning by Morning.
Jay's Family Prayers.
Macduff's Family Prayers. (Presbyterian.)
POCKET BIBLES, with and without clasps.
Basket of Flowers.
Forget Me Not. Parting Gift.
Bogatzky's Golden Treasury.
Biblical Antiquities.
"Heavenward," a collection of poems of consolation, full gilt. A charming book for the home circle.
Yesterday, To-day and Forever.
AUTOGRAPH AND PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS
CARD PHOTOGRAPHS FOR ALBUMS.
NOVELS. TOY BOOKS. GAMES. WRITING AND MUSIC PORT FOLIOS. WORK BOXES. MEMORANDUM BOOKS.
at the.....BOOK-STORE.

JUST RECEIVED,
ANOTHER supply of Drugs, Medicines, Dyestuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., &c. at
ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
Post Office Building.

SIXTY-FIVE FIRST PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED.
THE GREAT
Southern Piano
MANUFACTORY.
WM. KNABE & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO FORTES,
BALTIMORE, MD.
These Instruments have been before the Public for nearly Thirty Years, and stand unrivalled for excellence. None attained an equal degree of eminence, which pronounces them unsurpassed.
THEIR TONE
combines great power, sweetness and fine singing quality, as well as great purity of intonation and Sweetness throughout the entire scale.
TOUCH
is pliant and elastic and entirely free from the stiffness found in so many Pianos.
IN WORKMANSHIP
they are unequalled, using none but the best seasoned material, the greatest care being employed in our business enabling us to keep continually an immense stock of Pianos for sale on hand.
All our Square Pianos have our New Improved *Overstrung Scale* and AGRAFFE BRIDGE.
We would call special attention to our late improvements in GRAND PIANOS AND SQUARE GRANDS, PATENTED AUGUST 16, 1866, which bring the Piano nearer perfection than has yet been attained.
Every Piano fully Warranted for 5 Years.
We have made arrangements for the Sale, Wholesale Agency for the most celebrated PARLOR ORGANS AND MELODEONS, which we offer, Wholesale and Retail, at Lowest Factory Prices.
WM. KNABE & CO.,
Sept. 9, '70-35-6m. Baltimore, Md.

Bargains! Bargains!!
R. A. WOMMACK, AGENT,
AT BONER & CRIST'S OLD STAND
OPPOSITE BLUMS PRINTING OFFICE,
Has just received and will sell low a lot of new and choice prints. He has also on hand an assortment of general Merchandise, which will be sold at such convincingly low prices that his customers may rest assured that they buy as cheap as the cheapest. Bring us your
Fruit and Berries
and all kinds of produce, that you may be convinced of the truth of what I say by receiving for them elegant new goods at astonishingly low prices.
Salem, N. C., July 28, 1870. 29-tf.

TEACHER'S EXAMINATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the School Examiner of Forsyth County, will hold an examination of candidates for Teachers of Common Schools in said county, at Winston, for the several Townships, as follows:

For Below's Creek, Salem Chapel and Kernersville townships, on Wednesday, the 21st of September, 1870.

For Bethania, Old Richmond, Vienna and Lewisville, on Thursday, 22d September.

For Old Town, Middle Fork and Abbott's Creek, on Friday, 23d September.

For Broadbay, South Fork and Winston, on Saturday, 24th September.

Each applicant is requested to be punctually present at 10 o'clock, A. M.

J. H. WHITE, Jr.,
Sept. 1, 1870-34-tf Examiner.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Having taken out letters of Administration on the estate of John Henry Lineback, dec'd., I hereby notify all persons having claims against said estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. Persons owing the estate will please make settlement immediately

JULIUS A. LINEBACK,
ADMINISTRATOR.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 25th, 1870. 3t.

State of North Carolina, Superior Court.
FORSYTH COUNTY.
Henry W. Frica, Assignee
vs.
Mary A. Keehln, Francis E. Keehln and Adelaide Keehln, heirs at law of L. W. Keehln, dec'd.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, by affidavit, that a cause of action exists against the defendants above named, in favor of the plaintiff, H. W. Frica, and that said defendants are not residents of this State, but reside in the county of Bartholomew, State of Indiana; and it further appearing that summons were issued in this case against the said defendants returnable before the Judge of our Superior Court, to be held for the County of Forsyth, at the Court house in Winston, on the 8th Monday after the 2nd Monday of September, 1870, which were ordered to be served on the defendants by publication for six successive weeks, in the *People's Press*, a newspaper published in Salem, N. C.—And let the said defendants take notice that if they fail to answer the complaint which is filed in my office, during said term, the plaintiff will take judgement against them for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, ($250 00) with interest thereon from Feb. 17, 1857; and the further sum of $60 00, with interest from June the 8th, 1858, together with costs of action.—And let the defendants further take notice that the said plaintiff hath obtained a warrant of attachment in said case against the property of said defendants for the sums above mentioned due the plaintiff, which warrant of attachment is returnable before the undersigned, Clerk of said Court, at his office in Winston, on the 10th day of October, 1870, when and where further proceedings will be taken in said attachment.

Given under my hand, at office, in Winston, Forsyth County, N. C., August 10th, 1870.

JOHN BLACKBURN,
Clerk of Superior Court, Forsyth County.
August 26, 1870. 3t.

THE TURBINE
THE UNRIVALED
JEFFEL'S
AMERICAN
DOUBLE
TURBINE
WATER WHEEL,
Mill Bearing, Shafting & Pulleys
STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS
POOLE & HUNT, BALTIMORE
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR
WATER WHEEL
Sept. 9, 1870-35-1y.

FOR SALE.
IRON DOG WHEELS, SHAFTING, BOXES, BOLTS, &c. Enquire at this office.
Sept. 2, 1870.

MUEHLBACH'S HIS. NOVELS
Should be read by all.
For sale at the BOOK-STORE!

Buried Cities.

A PUZZLING PIECE OF POETRY.

"Buried Cities" is the name of a new amusement or puzzle, which offers a pleasant mental exercise, and refreshes the knowledge of geography. It consists in embaming in a sentence or verse the name of one or more well known cities. The orthography must be preserved, although the name may be divided so as to form the end of one word and the beginning of another. For instance, "Bring some water, Leo has fainted." The city buried in this sentence, is quite obviously, Waterloo. Islands may also be submerged in the same manner. In the following rhymes no less than twenty-four cities are buried, and some of them quite effectually, as fire, water, or the "tooth of time" has ever concealed one from the eye of a Gladstone or Hallam:

In the palmy, radient month of May,
No other than its opening day;
A boy walked over Montserat,
To botanize for his Uncle Pat;
Mosses and lichens he gathered enough,
Entangled with thorns and briars rough;
Ocra, cowslips and lilies blanc
Asters, pinks and the rose verplanc;
But when from the mountain he came down,
Patric his uncle was out of town;
So he took a staff or diving rod,
To search for "Cities beneath the sod."
O many a one in the olden time
Was swallowed up for its sin and crime;
And he plunged his rod in here and there,
For deep the buried cities were,
And he sounded a cymbal, because sound
Might shake those cities under ground,
Which are chiefly on sulphur and bitumen found.
The boy is trying to dig up
Saline relics, a chrystal cup,
A tripod found in a den of pitch,
The bronze vase that adorned a niche,
A spear once used in a giant's cause,
Wayfaring men it oft made pause;
An amber neclace Lot's wife wore,
An opal Myra's flinger bore,
A baby long since petrified,
The best of mothers mummified.
A marble head—but stop exploring,
We all are bored with so much boring.

Post Office Directory.
Mail Arrangements.

OFFICE HOURS, SUNDAY, FROM 11 A. M., TO 2 P. M.

HIGH POINT MAIL.

Arrives daily by 8, A. M. Closes daily at 2, P. M.

MOUNT AIRY MAIL.

Arrives Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, by 1, P. M. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 M.

REIDSVILLE MAIL.

Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 6 P. M. Closes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.

WALNUT COVE MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 7 P. M. Closes every Friday, at 4 P. M.

GREENSBORO MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 3 P. M. Closes every Friday, at 6 A. M.

JONESVILLE MAIL.

Arrives every Friday, by 12 M. Closes every Friday, at 12½ P. M.

PANTHER CREEK MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday by 8 P. M. Closes every Saturday at 6 A. M.

JERUSALEM MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday by 7 P. M. Closes every Friday at 8 A. M.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

THE AMERICAN

FRUIT PRESERVING POWDER,

WILL effectually prevent Fermentation and subsequent decay, in all kinds of *Fruits, Tomatoes, Vegetables, Cider, &c.,* and preserve them in good and wholesome condition, without the trouble or expense of air-tighting the jars or cans. They admit of keeping the fruit, &c., in large glass, earthen, or stoneware vessels, and of using or removing therefrom from time to time as wanted, without fermentation being occasioned by weeks of full exposure to the air.

This is a different preparation from "Spears' Solution," and will not affect the taste of the fruit, if used according to the directions.

One package will preserve sixty-four (64) pounds of fruit. Price $1 Full and explicit directions for using accompany each package; and although the directions with package are full and elaborate, they are simply explained as follows: Prepare the fruit in the same manner as for any of the usual modes of preserving; and add an ounce of the Preserving Powder to each eight pounds of fruit; cook until done enough for immediate use; then remove into any kind of jars, and cork with an ordinary cork, or tie cloth or paper over the top, when the work is done, and the fruit safe for one or two years.

J. L. FULKERSON,
Sole Agent.

Salem, N. C., June 24, 1870. 3m.

Having used the Powders last season with perfect success, I can fully endorse it. Please see "American Agriculturist," page 207, June 1870. J. A. LINEBACK.

Musical Instruments, &c.,



AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE:

VIOLINS, GUITARS,
BANJOS, TAMBORINES,
FLUTES, FIFES,
ACCORDIONS.
VIOLIN, GUITAR AND BANJO STRINGS.
Extra Violin
BOWS and HAIR
For Bows, &c., &c., with a good supply of
Perfumery, Soaps & Fancy Articles
In great variety.

JUST RECEIVED,

ANOTHER supply of Drugs, Medicines, Dyestuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., &c. at

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
Post Office Building.

Wood's Object Lessons
IN BOTANY.
Game of Great Events.
AT THE BOOK-STORE.

VERMICELLI & MACCARONI
AT
ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
POSTOFFICE BUILDING
Feb. 20, 1868 26–

MUEHLBACH'S HIS. NOVELS
Should be read by all.
Forsale at the BOOK-STORE

AGENTS WANTED FOR

HOW TO MAKE THE FARM PAY

By C. W. DICKERMAN, Hon. CHARLES L. FLINT, and other Practical Writers.

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